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NEWS 14	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
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=> s nurvala
L1 181 NURVALA

=> s l1 and urolithiasis
L2 24 L1 AND UROLITHIASIS

=> dis l2 1-24 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1996:437041 CAPLUS
DN 125:132667
TI Effect of lupeol isolated from Crataeva nurvala stem bark against free radical-induced toxicity in experimental urolithiasis
AU Baskar, R.; Malini, M. Meenalakshmi; Varalakshmi, P.; Balakrishna, K.; Rao, R. Bhima
CS Univ. Madras, Madras, 600113, India
SO Fitoterapia (1996), 67(2), 121-125
CODEN: FTRPAE; ISSN: 0367-326X
PB Inverni della Beffa SpA
DT Journal
LA English
AB The cytoprotective action of lupeol isolated from C. nurvala stem bark against free radical toxicity has been investigated in exptl. urolithiasis. Glycolate, an inducer of stone formation, significantly raised the renal tissue levels of calcium, oxalate, phosphorus and magnesium in calculogenic rats and brought about a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level. The increase in lipid peroxidn. and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity, associated with decreased

catalase activity and glutathione (GSH) level are the salient features observed in tissues of stone forming rats. Lupeol administration induced a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level and also was effective in counteracting the free radical toxicity by bringing about a significant decrease in peroxidative levels and increase in antioxidant status. These observations highlight the antioxidant property of lupeol and its cytoprotective action against free radical toxicity.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1996:228343 CAPLUS
DN 124:307148
TI Effect of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene, on urinary enzymes in hyperoxaluric rats
AU Malini, Mariappan M.; Baskar, Ramakrishnan; Varalakshmi, Palaninathan
CS A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Madras, 600113, India
SO Japanese Journal of Medical Science & Biology (1995), 48(5-6), 211-20
CODEN: JJMCAQ; ISSN: 0021-5112
PB National Institute of Health
DT Journal
LA English
AB Investigations were undertaken to study the role of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene from Crataeva nurvala stem bark, in calcium oxalate exptl. rat urolithiasis. A 2% solution of ammonium oxalate was administered by gastric intubation for inducing hyperoxaluric condition in adult male rats of Wistar strain. The duration of treatment was for 15 days. This resulted in increased urinary excretion of oxalate associated with reduction in citrate and glycosaminoglycans. The urinary marker enzymes which indicate renal tissue damage namely - lactate dehydrogenase, inorg. pyrophosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma-glutamyl transferase, β-glucuronidase and N-acetyl β-D glucosaminidase were found to be elevated. Lupeol administration (25 mg/kg body weight/day) reduced significantly the renal excretion of oxalate. It also reduced the extent of renal tubular damage as evidenced from the decreased levels of the above enzymes in urine. Such a reduction is likely to be beneficial in minimizing the deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidney which provides antilithic effect.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1995:292042 CAPLUS
DN 122:71652
TI Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol, the active constituent isolated from Crateva nurvala
AU Anand, R.; Patnaik, G. K.; Kulshreshtha, D. K.; Dhawan, B. N.
CS ICMR Centre Advanced Pharmacological Research Traditional Remedies, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, 226001, India
SO Phytotherapy Research (1994), 8(7), 417-21
CODEN: PHYREH; ISSN: 0951-418X
DT Journal
LA English
AB In the traditional Indian system of medicine Crateva nurvala (Hindi: Varuna) constitutes a major ingredient of formulations used to treat urinary disorders including urolithiasis. In an earlier study the authors confirmed the antiurolithiatic activity in the crude extract of the plant, and further fractionation led to the isolation of the active constituent lupeol (Lup-20(29)-en-3β-ol). Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol was assessed in rats by observing the weight of the stone, biochem. anal. of serum and urine, and histopathol. of bladder and kidney. Lupeol not only prevented the formation of vesical calculi but also reduced the size of the preformed stones.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 24 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2007 JST on STN
AN 960160578 JICST-EPlus
TI Effect of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene, on urinary enzymes in

hyperoxaluric rats.
AU MALINI M M; BASKAR R; VARALAKSHMI P
CS Univ. Madras, Madras, IND
SO Jpn J Med Sci Biol, (1995) vol. 48, no. 5/6, pp. 211-220. Journal Code: F0552A (Tbl. 2, Ref. 36)
CODEN: JJMCAQ; ISSN: 0021-5112
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA English
STA New
AB Investigations were undertaken to study the role of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene from Crataeva nurvala stem bark, in calcium oxalate experimental rat urolithiasis. A 2% solution of ammonium oxalate was administered by gastric intubation for inducing hyperoxaluric condition in adult male rats of Wistar strain. The duration of treatment was for 15 days. This resulted in increased urinary excretion of oxalate associated with reduction in citrate and glycosaminoglycans. The urinary marker enzymes which indicate renal tissue damage, namely-lactate dehydrogenase, inorganic pyrophosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transferase, B-glucuronidase and N-acetyl B-D glucosaminidase were found to be elevated. Lupeol administration (25 mg/kg body weight/day) reduced significantly the renal excretion of oxalate. It also reduced the extent of renal tubular damage as evidenced from the decreased levels of the above enzymes in urine. Such a reduction is likely to be beneficial in minimizing the deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidney which provides antilithic effect. (author abst.)

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 24 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002-0590987 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TIEN Evaluation of the effect of triterpenes on urinary risk factors of stone formation in pyridoxine deficient hyperoxaluric rats
AU VIDYA Lakshminarasimhan; LENIN Mahimainathan; VARALAKSHMI Palaninathan
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dr. A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Tramani, Chennai 600 113, India
SO PTR. Phytotherapy research, (2002), 16(6), 514-518, 27 refs.
ISSN: 0951-418X
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United Kingdom
LA English
AV INIST-21695, 354000104971890030
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Investigations were carried out to evaluate the efficacy of the pentacyclic triterpene, lupeol and its ester, lupeol linoleate, against calcium oxalate urolithiasis in rats. Administration of a pyridoxine deficient diet containing 3% glycollic acid for 21 days led to increased excretion of stone forming constituents such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid. Crystal deposition and subsequent renal tubular damage resulted in increased excretion of the tubular enzymes alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase, y glutamyl transferase, β glucuronidase and N-acetyl glucosaminidase along with reduced fibrinolytic enzymes. A reduction in the urinary inhibitory factors magnesium and glycosaminoglycans was also observed. Treatment with lupeol and lupeol linoleate reduced the extent of tubular damage as evidenced from reduced enzymuria and minimized the excretion of stone forming constituents.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 24 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2000-0466244 PASCAL
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TIEN Control of urinary risk factors of stones by betulin and lupeol in experimental hyperoxaluria
AU VIDYA L.; VARALAKSHMI P.
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dr A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Taramani, Chennai 600 113, India
SO Fitoterapia : (Milano), (2000), 71(5), 535-543, 34 refs.
ISSN: 0367-326X
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Italy
LA English
AV INIST-16120, 354000091680490110

AB Urolithiasis, the process of formation of stones in the kidney and the urinary tract, is the major clinical manifestation of hyperoxaluria. Crystal deposition, as indicated by increased stone-forming constituents in urine, such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid, and decreased concentration of inhibitors, such as magnesium and glycosaminoglycans, was observed in pyridoxine-deficient hyperoxaluric rats. Renal tubular damage was indicated by increased excretion of enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase, γ-glutamyl transferase, β-glucuronidase and N-acetyl glucosaminidase. Fibrinolytic activity was found to be reduced. Administration of pentacyclic triterpenes such as lupeol and its structural analogue betulin to hyperoxaluric rats minimised the tubular damage and reduced the markers of crystal deposition in the kidneys. In this connection, lupeol was found to be more effective than betulin.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 24 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 1996-0253432 PASCAL

TIEN Effect of lupeol isolated from Crataeva nurvala stem bark against free radical-induced toxicity in experimental urolithiasis
AU BASKAR R.; MEENALAKSHMI MALINI M.; VARALAKSHMI P.; BALAKRISHNA K.; BHIMA RAO R.
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dr A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Taramani Campus, Madras - 600113, India
SO Fitoterapia, (1996), 67(2), 121-125, 26 refs.
ISSN: 0367-326X
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Italy
LA English
AV INIST-16120, 354000043300240070

AB The cytoprotective action of lupeol isolated from C. nurvala stem bark against free radical toxicity has been investigated in experimental urolithiasis. Glycolate, an inducer of stone formation, significantly raised the renal tissue levels of calcium, oxalate, phosphorus and magnesium in calculogenic rats and brought about a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level. The increase in lipid peroxidation and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity, associated with decreased catalase activity and glutathione (GSH) level are the salient features observed in tissues of stone forming rats. Lupeol administration induced a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level and also was effective in counteracting the free radical toxicity by bringing about a significant decrease in peroxidative levels and increase in antioxidant status. These observations highlighten the antioxidant property of lupeol and its cytoprotective action against free radical toxicity.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 24 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 1995-0077887 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1995 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TIEN Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol, the active constituent isolated from Crateva nurvala
AU ANAND R.; PATNAIK G. K.; KULSHRESHTHA D. K.; DHAWAN B. N.
CS ICMR Cent. advanced pharmacological res. traditional remedies, cent. drug. res. inst., Lucknow 226001, India
SO PTR. Phytotherapy research, (1994), 8(7), 417-421, 13 refs.
ISSN: 0951-418X
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United Kingdom
LA English
AV INIST-21695, 354000057060650070
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1995 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB In the traditional Indian system of medicine Crateva nurvala (Hindi: Varuna) constitutes a major ingredient of formulations used to treat urinary disorders including urolithiasis. In an earlier study we confirmed the antiurolithiatic activity in the crude extract of the plant, and further fractionation led to the isolation of the active constituent lupeol (Lup-20(29)-en-3β-ol). Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol was assessed in rats by observing the weight of the stone, biochemical analysis of serum and urine, and histopathology of bladder and kidney. Lupeol not only prevented the formation of vesical calculi but also reduced the size of the preformed stones

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 24 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2007 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 1990-0351558 PASCAL
TIEN Effect of Crataeva nurvala in experimental urolithiasis
AU VARALAKSHMI P.; SHAMILA Y.; LATHA E.
CS Madras univ., postgraduate inst. basic medical sci., dep. medical biochemistry, Madras 600 113, India
SO Journal of ethnopharmacology, (1990), 28(3), 313-321, 30 refs.
ISSN: 0378-8741 CODEN: JOETD7
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Switzerland
LA English
AV INIST-18028, 354000003588390050
AB The effect of oral administration of Crataeva nurvala bark decoction on calcium oxalate lithiasis has been studied in rats. The elevation of the oxalate-synthesizing liver enzyme, glycolate oxidase, produced by feeding glycollic acid was remarkably reduced with the decoction, showing a regulatory action on endogenous oxalate synthesis. Protein-bound carbohydrates were increased in the renal tissues during calculosis but these changes were not reversed with the herbal treatment

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 24 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:31098 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: TM593
TI Effect of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene, on urinary enzymes in hyperoxaluric rats
AU Malini M M (Reprint); Baskar R; Varalakshmi P
CS UNIV MADRAS, DR ALM POST GRAD INST BASIC MED SCI, DEPT BIOCHEM, TARAMANI CAMPUS, MADRAS 600113, TAMIL NADU, INDIA (Reprint)
CYA INDIA
SO JAPANESE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE & BIOLOGY, (OCT-DEC 1995) Vol. 48, No. 5-6, pp. 211-220.
ISSN: 0021-5112.
PB NATL INST HEALTH, 23-1, 1-CHOME, TOYAMA, SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO 162, JAPAN.

DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 36
ED Entered STN: 1996
Last Updated on STN: 1996
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Investigations were undertaken to study the role of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene from Crataeva nurvala stem bark, in calcium oxalate experimental rat urolithiasis. A 2% solution of ammonium oxalate was administered by gastric intubation for inducing hyperoxaluric condition in adult male rats of Wistar strain. The duration of treatment was for 15 days. This resulted in increased urinary excretion of oxalate associated with reduction in citrate and glycosaminoglycans. The urinary marker enzymes which indicate renal tissue damage namely - lactate dehydrogenase, inorganic pyrophosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transferase, beta-glucuronidase and N-acetyl beta-D glucosaminidase were found to be elevated. Lupeol administration (25 mg/kg body weight/day) reduced significantly the renal excretion of oxalate. It also reduced the extent of renal tubular damage as evidenced from the decreased levels of the above enzymes in urine. Such a reduction is likely to be beneficial in minimizing the deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidney which provides antilithic effect.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 24 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:655545 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: RV854
TI CHANGES IN URINARY ENZYMES IN EXPERIMENTAL UROLITHIATIC RATS TREATED WITH CRATAEVA-NURVALA BARK DECOCTION
AU BASKAR R (Reprint); SENTHIL D; SARAVANAN N; VARALAKSHMI P
CS UNIV MADRAS, DR ALM POSTGRAD INST BASIC MED SCI, DEPT MED BIOCHEM, MADRAS 600113, TAMIL NADU, INDIA
CYA INDIA
SO MEDICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, (SEP 1995) Vol. 23, No. 9, pp. 587-589. ISSN: 0269-8951.
PB CHAPMAN HALL LTD, 2-6 BOUNDARY ROW, LONDON, ENGLAND SE1 8HN.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 33
ED Entered STN: 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1995

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 24 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:118931 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: QF988
TI ANTIUROLITHIATIC ACTIVITY OF LUPEOL, THE ACTIVE CONSTITUENT ISOLATED FROM CRATEVA-NURVALA
AU ANAND R (Reprint); PATNAIK G K; KULSHRESHTHA D K; DHAWAN B N
CS CENT DRUG RES INST, ICMR CTR ADV PHARMACOL RES TRADIT REMEDIES, LUCKNOW 226001, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA (Reprint)
CYA INDIA
SO PHYTOTHERAPY RESEARCH, (NOV 1994) Vol. 8, No. 7, pp. 417-421. ISSN: 0951-418X.
PB JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD, BAFFINS LANE CHICHESTER, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND PO19 1UD.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 13
ED Entered STN: 1995

Last Updated on STN: 1995
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB In the traditional Indian system of medicine Crateva nurvala (Hindi: Varuna) constitutes a major ingredient of formulations used to treat urinary disorders including urolithiasis. In an earlier study we confirmed the antiurolithiatic activity in the crude extract of the plant, and further fractionation led to the isolation of the active constituent lupeol (Lup-20(29)-en-3 beta-ol). Antiurolithiatic activity of lupeol was assessed in rats by observing the weight of the stone, biochemical analysis of serum and urine, and histopathology of bladder and kidney. Lupeol not only prevented the formation of vesical calculi but also reduced the size of the preformed stones.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 24 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1990:213534 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: CY923
TI EFFECT OF CRATAEVA-NURVALA IN EXPERIMENTAL UROLITHIASIS
AU VARALAKSHMI P (Reprint); SHAMILA Y; LATHA E
CS UNIV MADRAS, POSTGRAD INST BASIC MED SCI, DEPT MED BIOCHEM, MADRAS 600113, INDIA (Reprint)
CYA INDIA
SO JOURNAL OF ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, (MAR 1990) Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 313-321. ISSN: 0378-8741.
PB ELSEVIER SCI IRELAND LTD, CUSTOMER RELATIONS MANAGER, BAY 15, SHANNON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE CO, CLARE, IRELAND.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 29
ED Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 24 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2006:253799 USPATFULL
TI Use of a cosmetic of pharmaceutical composition, comprising a lupeol-rich extract as an active ingredient for stimulating the synthesis of heat shock proteins
IN Msika, Philippe, Versailles, FRANCE
Piccirilli, Antoine, Versailles, FRANCE
Piccardi, Nathalie, Arceau, FRANCE
PA LABORATOIRES EXPANSCIENCE (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2006216249 A1 20060928
AI US 2004-564785 A1 20040719 (10)
WO 2004-FR1907 20040719
20060117 PCT 371 date
PRAI FR 2003-8796 20030718
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 920
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to the use of a lupeol-rich extract for the production of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for treating and/or preventing a connective tissue degeneration. Said invention also relates to the use of a lupeol-rich extract for the production of a pharmaceutical composition for preventing and/or treating non-inflammatory articular pathologies, periodontal diseases and stretch marks. The invention also relates to the use of a lupeol-rich extract for the production of a cosmetic composition as a cicatrizing agent, a

restructuring agent and an anti-sagging agent for skin and/or mucosae.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 24 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2006:46534 USPATFULL
TI Herbal compositions for the prevention or treatment of urinary incontinence and overactive bladder
IN Seipel, Tracey Anne, Kelvin Grove, AUSTRALIA
PI US 2006040004 A1 20060223
AI US 2005-206324 A1 20050818 (11)
PRAI US 2004-602530P 20040818 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY & LARDNER LLP, 111 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, 26TH FLOOR, BOSTON, MA, 02199-7610, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2134
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to herbal compositions for the prevention or treatment of disorders of the urogenital system, e.g., urinary incontinence, enuresis (e.g., bed-wetting), benign prostatic hyperplasia, urinary calculi, cystitis, urinary tract infection, and overactive bladder. Specifically, the invention provides compositions that contain C. nurvala and E. arvense and methods of use thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 24 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:190686 USPATFULL
TI Method and composition for maintaining urinary tract health in the face of infections
IN Oneal, Joseph, Irving, TX, UNITED STATES
White, Gary, Irving, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004147459 A1 20040729
AI US 2003-691423 A1 20031022 (10)
PRAI US 2002-420696P 20021023 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP CARSTENS YEE & CAHOON, LLP, P O BOX 802334, DALLAS, TX, 75380
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 295
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The sugar mannose has been used to maintain urinary tract health in the face of E. coli infections. An optimal dose is disclosed to be of one teaspoon (two grams) three times a day for one to two weeks or until symptoms subside. The maintenance dosage for prophalaxis is one-half teaspoon (1 gram) 1 to two times per day. Children's dosages are cut in half. For women who experience UTIs after sexual relations, one teaspoon is taken an hour prior to intimate relations and an additional one teaspoon immediately afterwards. It is further disclosed to use any of an extract of Crataeva nurvala, white willow bark, and pollen extract in conjunction with the mannose to provide further effect.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 24 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:165443 USPATFULL
TI Liver-caring medicine containing antrodia camphorata

IN Chen, Jinn-Chu, Hsinchu, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Chen, Chin-Nung, Taoyuan City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Sheu, Sen-Je, Taiping City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Hu, Miao-Lin, Miaoli City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Tsai, Chin-Chuan, Taichung, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Dai, Yu-Yun, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Sio, Hok-man, Taichung, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Chuang, Cheng-Hung, Changhua City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
PI US 2003113297 A1 20030619
AI US 2001-964558 A1 20010928 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ROSENBERG, KLEIN & LEE, 3458 ELLICOTT CENTER DRIVE-SUITE 101, ELLICOTT CITY, MD, 21043
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 688
AB The present invention relates to a liver-caring medicine that cures alcohol-induced liver cancer and contains active ingredients from the fruiting body and the mycelium of Antrodia Camphorata or Antrodia Cinnamomea, which is a kind of mushroom that only grows inside a unique plant in Taiwan, a Cinnamomum kanehirae tree.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2000:485793 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000485793
TI Control of urinary risk factors of stones by betulin and lupeol in experimental hyperoxaluria.
AU Vidya, L.; Varalakshmi, P. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dr A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Taramani, Chennai, 600 113, India
SO Fitoterapia, (September, 2000) Vol. 71, No. 5, pp. 535-543. print.
CODEN: FTRPAE. ISSN: 0367-326X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Nov 2000
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002
AB Urolithiasis, the process of formation of stones in the kidney and the urinary tract, is the major clinical manifestation of hyperoxaluria. Crystal deposition, as indicated by increased stone-forming constituents in urine, such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid, and decreased concentration of inhibitors, such as magnesium and glycosaminoglycans, was observed in pyridoxine-deficient hyperoxaluric rats. Renal tubular damage was indicated by increased excretion of enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase, gamma-glutamyl transferase, beta-glucuronidase and N-acetyl glucosaminidase. Fibrinolytic activity was found to be reduced. Administration of pentacyclic triterpenes such as lupeol and its structural analogue betulin to hyperoxaluric rats minimised the tubular damage and reduced the markers of crystal deposition in the kidneys. In this connection, lupeol was found to be more effective than betulin.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:369905 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699092261
TI Effect of lupeol isolated from Crataeva nurvala stem bark against free radical-induced toxicity in experimental urolithiasis
AU Baskar, R. [Reprint author]; Malini, M. Meenalakshmi [Reprint author];

Varalakshmi, P. [Reprint author]; Balakrishna, K.; Rao, R. Bhima
CS Dep. Med. Biochem., Dr. A.L.M. Post Graduate Inst. Basic Med. Sci., Univ. Madras, Taramani Campus, Madras-600113, India
SO Fitoterapia, (1996) Vol. 67, No. 2, pp. 121-125.
CODEN: FTRPAE. ISSN: 0367-326X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Aug 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996
AB The cytoprotective action of lupeol isolated from C. nurvala stem bark against free radical toxicity has been investigated in experimental urolithiasis. Glycolate, an inducer of stone formation, significantly raised the renal tissue levels of calcium, oxalate, phosphorus and magnesium in calculogenic rats and brought about a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level. The increase in lipid peroxidation and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity, associated with decreased catalase activity and glutathione (GSH) level are the salient features observed in tissues of stone forming rats. Lupeol administration induced a remarkable decrease in kidney oxalate level and also was effective in counteracting the free radical toxicity by bringing about a significant decrease in peroxidative levels and increase in antioxidant status. These observations highlighted the antioxidant property of lupeol and its cytoprotective action against free radical toxicity.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:193308 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698749437
TI Effect of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene, on urinary enzymes in hyperoxaluric rats.
AU Malini, Mariappan M.; Baskar, Ramakrishnan; Varalakshmi, Palaninathan
CS Dep. Biochem., Dr. A.L.M. Post Grad. Inst. Basic Med. Sci., Univ. Madras, Taramani Campus, Madras-600113, India
SO Japanese Journal of Medical Science and Biology, (1995) Vol. 48, No. 5-6, pp. 211-220.
CODEN: JJMCAQ. ISSN: 0021-5112.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 May 1996
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1996
AB Investigations were undertaken to study the role of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene from Crataeva nurvala stem bark, in calcium oxalate experimental rat urolithiasis. A 2% solution of ammonium oxalate was administered by gastric intubation for inducing hyperoxaluric condition in adult male rats of Wistar strain. The duration of treatment was for 15 days. This resulted in increased urinary excretion of oxalate associated with reduction in citrate and glycosaminoglycans. The urinary marker enzymes which indicate renal tissue damage namely - lactate dehydrogenase, inorganic pyrophosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transferase, beta-glucuronidase and N-acetyl beta-D glucosaminidase were found to be elevated. Lupeol administration (25 mg/kg body weight/day) reduced significantly the renal excretion of oxalate. It also reduced the extent of renal tubular damage as evidenced from the decreased levels of the above enzymes in urine. Such a reduction is likely to be beneficial in minimizing the deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidney which provides antilithic effect.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1990:289642 BIOSIS
DN PREV199090020488; BA90:20488
TI EFFECT OF CRATAEVA-NURVALA IN EXPERIMENTAL UROLITHIASIS
AU VARALAKSHMI P [Reprint author]; SHAMILA Y; LATHA E

CS DEP MED BIOCHEMISTRY, POSTGRADUATE INST BASIC MED SCI, MADRAS UNIV, TARAMANI, MADRAS-600 113, INDIA
SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology, (1990) Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 313-322. CODEN: JOETD7. ISSN: 0378-8741.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1990
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jun 1990
AB The effect of oral administration of Crataeva nurvala bark decoction on calcium oxalate lithiasis has been studied in rats. The elevation of the oxalate-synthesizing liver enzyme, glycolate oxidase, produced by feeding glycollic acid was remarkably reduced with the decoction, showing a regulatory action on endogenous oxalate synthesis. Protein-bound carbohydrates were increased in the renal tissues during calculosis but these changes were not reversed with the herbal treatment. The increased deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidneys of calculogenic rats was lowered with decoction administration. The increased urinary excretion of the crystalline constituents along with lowered magnesium excretion found in stone-forming rats was partially reversed by decoction treatment.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1984:173113 BIOSIS
DN PREV198477006097; BA77:6097
TI CRATAEVA-NURVALA VARUNA THE AYURVEDIC DRUG OF CHOICE IN URINARY DISORDERS.
AU DESHPANDE P J [Reprint author]; SAHU M; KUMAR P
CS DEP SHALLA SHALAKYA, INST MED SCI, BANARAS HINDU UNIV, VARANASI
SO Indian Journal of Medical Research, (1982) Vol. 76, No. SUPPL, pp. 46-53. CODEN: IJMRAQ. ISSN: 0019-5340.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB The plant C. nurvala (Sanskrit: Varuna) is highly reputed in the Ayurvedic system of medicine for its therapeutic value in a variety of urinary disorders. The specific role of C. nurvala in different urinary disorders (such as urolithiasis, urinary tract infection, atony of urinary bladder, etc.) and the possible pharmacological basis for the therapeutic efficacy of this unique traditional drug are discussed.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96362040 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8718554
TI Effect of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene, on urinary enzymes in hyperoxaluric rats.
AU Malini M M; Baskar R; Varalakshmi P
CS Department of Biochemistry, University of Madras, India.
SO Japanese journal of medical science & biology, (1995 Oct-Dec) Vol. 48, No. 5-6, pp. 211-20.
Journal code: 0243706. ISSN: 0021-5112.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199610
ED Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996
Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1996
AB Investigations were undertaken to study the role of lupeol, a pentacyclic triterpene from Crataeva nurvala stem bark, in calcium oxalate experimental rat urolithiasis. A 2% solution of ammonium

oxalate was administered by gastric intubation for inducing hyperoxaluric condition in adult male rats of Wistar strain. The duration of treatment was for 15 days. This resulted in increased urinary excretion of oxalate associated with reduction in citrate and glycosaminoglycans. The urinary marker enzymes which indicate renal tissue damage namely--lactate dehydrogenase, inorganic pyrophosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transferase, beta-glucuronidase and N-acetyl beta-D glucosaminidase were found to be elevated. Lupeol administration (25 mg/kg body weight/day) reduced significantly the renal excretion of oxalate. It also reduced the extent of renal tubular damage as evidenced from the decreased levels of the above enzymes in urine. Such a reduction is likely to be beneficial in minimizing the deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidney which provides antilithic effect.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
AN 90244734 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2335959
TI Effect of Crataeva nurvala in experimental urolithiasis
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AU Varalakshmi P; Shamila Y; Latha E
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry, Madras University, Taramani, India.
SO Journal of ethnopharmacology, (1990 Mar) Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 313-21.
Journal code: 7903310. ISSN: 0378-8741.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199006
ED Entered STN: 6 Jul 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Jul 1990
Entered Medline: 14 Jun 1990
AB The effect of oral administration of Crataeva nurvala bark decoction on calcium oxalate lithiasis has been studied in rats. The elevation of the oxalate-synthesizing liver enzyme, glycolate oxidase, produced by feeding glycollic acid was remarkably reduced with the decoction, showing a regulatory action on endogenous oxalate synthesis. Protein-bound carbohydrates were increased in the renal tissues during calculosis but these changes were not reversed with the herbal treatment. The increased deposition of stone-forming constituents in the kidneys of calculogenic rats was lowered with decoction administration. The increased urinary excretion of the crystalline constituents along with lowered magnesium excretion found in stone-forming rats was partially reversed by decoction treatment.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:21:42 ON 16 FEB 2007)

FILE 'APOLLIT, BABS, CAPLUS, CBNB, CIN, COMPENDEX, DISSABS, EMA, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS, NTIS, PASCAL, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIFV, WPINDEX, WSCA, WTEXTILES, BIOSIS, MEDLINE'
ENTERED AT 16:22:10 ON 16 FEB 2007
L1 181 S NURVALA
L2 24 S L1 AND UROLITHIASIS